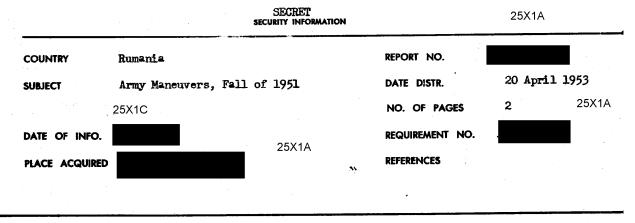
## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- 1. In addition to land and air units, units of the Rumanian Black Sea Naval Force participated in the Army maneuvers in the Fall of 1951. Medical units were nonexistent in the military forces and were therefore not involved in the maneuvers. Medics were incorporated into land and air units to supply the medical attention necessary for the units.
- 2. Each medic was evaluated on duty performed. Most medics who were known to me received verbal evaluations.
  - 3. The medical officer assigned to each Army or Air Force unit was responsible for sanitary conditions in the field. The medic accompanied the unit commander when locations for encampment were being investigated. The unit commander depended on the medic for advice regarding proper locations from the point of view of field sanitation. After the choosing of a location, the medic made contact with the nearest village or city in order to determine local health conditions, water supply and its condition. It was the medic's responsibility to see to it that latrines and garbage pits were located in the proper places and to insure the proper use of disinfectants, water purification, et cetera.

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Drinking water was retained in barrels in camp areas. The medic was responsible for giving sanitation lectures to the troops and advising unit commanders on the importance of stressing, cleanliness in the field. Inspections were conducted by the medic periodically. Covers designed to prevent transportation of germs by insects were not placed on latrines and garbage pits. Neither netting nor solutions were used to combat mosquitoes. I feel that most soldiers paid little attention to the lectures on sanitation and health in the field. Nevertheless, very few cases of dysentery or other diseases were encountered during the Fall maneuvers.

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